

LABOR CLARION

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A. F. of L. Reviews Eight Months' Operation of N.R.A.

The Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor, released March 3, is a comprehensive statement of conditions after eight months of code control in industry. Based on Federation and Labor Department statistics, the Survey is accorded a high degree of reliability, and the facts recorded and conclusions drawn therefrom are worthy of the closest examination by those who have been inclined to question the progress of business recovery.

THE first drive under N.R.A. was to put the unemployed to work and increase workers' buying power. This was to be done by industry itself, by making the necessary adjustments, shortening work hours, increasing work forces, raising wage rates. The effort was nation-wide, with the following result—as far as can be judged by the information available: From July to September we shortened work hours by about five a week and put more than 1,500,000 of the unemployed to work in industry. Workers' total income increased in these two months by about \$250,000,000 per month. Since September this program has been supplemented by emergency government work; the number at work in industry has stayed above last year's level by slightly less than 1,500,000, and by January over 4,600,000 had emergency work. Workers' income from industry has declined a little with the year end dull season but the decline has been more than offset by work in C.W.A. and P.W.A., so that in January workers' total buying power, including the emergency government pay rolls, was above September by \$150,000,000 and above July by \$400,000,000 monthly.

This increase in workers' buying power was accomplished without an undue strain on industry, as shown by industrial records. Business failures since July, when the N.R.A. program began, have been fewer than at any time since 1929. Also, profits of industrial firms were higher in 1933 than 1932. Standard Statistics records for some 400 companies show net profits of \$338,698,000 in 1933 compared to only \$4,022,000 in 1932.

As soon as workers' buying power began to increase it was poured into the retail market. Sales of retail stores rose immediately. This was in April, 1933, as employment gained in the pre-N.R.A. boom. Gradually, as buying power gained, retail sales were lifted above the previous year's level and by December and January were about 12 per cent above last year.

Toward Restoration of Balance

Thus the first effect of N.R.A. has been to set business on a firmer basis for advance. We have made a start toward necessary adjustments of hours and wages; we have begun to restore balance between consuming and producing power and the result is a more healthy business situation. Trade reviews are calling attention to this fact, noting the contrast between the business rise this year, based on consumer demand, and the speculative pre-N.R.A. boom last March to July, when

productive activity surged upward far beyond consuming power and then collapsed.

Trade indicators show substantial gains in the first two months this year. The business upturn which started last November is continuing. Wholesale report that in some areas they are selling from 75 to 100 per cent more to retail stores than last year and gains in the South have been astonishing. This is a direct result of increases in workers' buying power. It means immediate orders to factories and more jobs in producing and service industries. February reports show production already increasing. Increased freight shipments on the railroads show that the flow of goods from factories to consumers thus far in 1934 has been nearly 20 per cent above last year. The automobile industry in particular has benefited from the buying of workers and others. Auto production in February was higher than any February since 1930. Steel mill activity is rising to fill orders from automobiles, railroads, P.W.A. building and industries installing new equipment. Consumer industries are gaining. Prices are rising steadily, from 71.0 per cent of 1926 in the week of January 6, to 73.7 per cent February 17.

Gains in employment and workers' buying power have established a foundation for further business improvement. Workers' total income in January, 1934, was above last year by more than half a billion a month (\$566,000,000), including income from government work. Business observers expect further gains in business activity in March and April. This means more jobs in industry and further increases in workers' buying power.

Purpose of N.R.A. in Danger

We are now benefiting from the effort to restore economic balance in the first months of N.R.A. Experience has shown that it is possible to shorten hours, raise wages and build up consuming power with great benefit to industry in general. We have made gains, but with 11,690,000 still without jobs in industry in January, and workers' total buying power from industrial work scarcely over half that of 1929, our task of readjustment is still far from complete. Every effort must be made this spring to get the unemployed back to normal productive work, and to build up buying power as increasing industrial profits make this possible.

Industrial codes will be an effective mechanism for control in measure as they succeed in keeping the balance between producing and consuming power and carrying out the stated purpose of the Recovery Act: "To promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor."

At present, certain developments are threatening to destroy the constructive functioning of N.R.A. in carrying out this purpose. If buying power is to be maintained, labor standards must be kept high. In several cases recently industries

have asked and received special permission to lengthen hours of work; this was done at a time when there were unemployed workers available, when 4,600,000 were being supported by work financed from government funds, and 2,550,000 families were on relief. If we are to get business back on a self-supporting basis, increasing production must give jobs to the unemployed, not longer hours to those already at work.

In a number of industries very long hours are permitted under code provisions—retail, trade, retail drugs, retail food and grocery, filling stations, electric railroads and busses, hotels, ice manufacturing, trucking industry and others. Readjustment, badly needed here, would create more jobs.

Also, there has been a tendency in new codes recently proposed to fix lower labor standards. In many cases, very low minimum wages or long hours have been urged.

More serious is the dilatory enforcement of code labor provisions, particularly Section 7a of N.R.A. Consuming power will not be maintained if firms find it easy to infringe on minimum wage standards or to lengthen work hours, or to prevent collective bargaining.

Labor's Part in Program

The code authorities meeting in Washington had an opportunity to consider these problems and their meaning to industrial growth in the country generally. Particularly important is the problem of getting the unemployed back to work. Industry could well undertake to shorten hours further, giving first consideration to codes which establish standards above forty hours a week.

The weakening of code labor provisions is dangerous in the present business situation. It shows a tendency to abandon the original purpose of N.R.A. and to neglect labor's part in the program. If N.R.A. is to succeed we must have a strong consumer market now, and for the future, organization of labor that will maintain workers' consuming power and keep labor's return from industry advancing in proportion with that of other groups.

Experience under codes has proved that it is futile to hope for adequate enforcement of labor provisions in any industry unless workers are strongly organized in a trade union. Organized workers have a very definite function in the N.R.A. program—to maintain and raise labor standards. Unless this function is properly performed we cannot hope for balanced progress.

Test Period Ahead

How is labor to play its part? Either workers' trade unions must be recognized and workers have a representative in the councils where industrial policies are formulated (code authorities), or labor will be forced into opposition, with no way to win its rights except by warfare and strikes.

Business cannot go forward indefinitely depending on government credit. As yet credit has not started to flow through normal channels from

(Continued on Page Two)

President Roosevelt's Demands on Industry Begin to Bear Fruit

Award the palm to the Schenley Products Company for being the first employer to respond to the demand of President Roosevelt for increased wages and reduced working hours. The distilling company, with plants in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kentucky, has announced through Grover Whalen, chairman of the board, that 1000 men would be added to the working forces beginning last Monday, and that at the same time the hours would be cut 10 per cent and wages increased in a similar degree.

Another 2000 new employees will be taken on by the refractories industry if the recommendation of the code authority for that branch of manufacturing is adopted. It has suggested to the employers that working hours would be cut from forty, as at present, to thirty-six, with a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The baking code authority has reported to the N.R.A. similar action. This will be of particular interest to the San Francisco Bay region.

Meanwhile, compliance work engaged N.R.A.'s first attention. Twenty-five separate cases were handed down Saturday last by the compliance board, either calling for removal of blue eagles or citation to the Department of Justice. The bulk of the cases were against dry cleaners refusing to observe code prices.

Green Expects Economic Justice

Working men and women in the United States do not believe they have benefited as much as they should by the N.R.A. codes of fair competition, but nevertheless they stand wholeheartedly back of President Roosevelt and General Johnson in the broad Recovery program of the administration, with the expectation that in hours, wages and other working conditions the codes will yield more

and more to the principles of economic justice which labor is convinced should govern both the National Industrial Recovery Act and its administration. This was the underlying thought in the statement made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the general meeting which opened the public forum convened in Washington to present the views of the people on everything connected with the N.R.A.

Automobile Industry in Line

The directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announced last Tuesday they had recommended to member firms a reduction in working hours and an increase in wages for productive workers, effective this month.

The announcement came on the eve of the National Labor Board conference in Washington, called to settle labor disputes in the industry in Michigan.

A few hours before the statement was released the Ford Motor Company had announced the \$5 a day minimum wage would be restored at once to all workers. Ford is not a member of the N.A.C.C.

Weirton Case to Be Pressed

The case of the Weirton Steel Company, which has persistently defied the National Labor Board, has been referred for the second time to the Department of Justice, with the recommendation for "immediate action." The Weirton case is regarded as a test of the power of the government to force the steel interests to comply with the labor sections of the Recovery Act.

In making public the decision of the Labor Board, Senator Wagner, chairman, said:

"Mr. Weir not only refused any co-operation but made it plain to the board's representatives that he would not deal with any representatives if they should be selected at a new election under the board's supervision.

"The board has incurred criticism for its patient persistence in exploring every avenue to obtain the co-operation of the company in carrying out the President's mandate. The company has not budged in its refusal and, therefore, leaves the government no other choice than that which the board has now recommended."

Grave Conditions in South

Holding out lower wage differentials and "freedom from union interference" as inducements, various chambers of commerce in Southern states are actively bidding for the removal of factories to Southern cities from Northern and Eastern states, or at least for establishment of branch plants in the South, reports received by the complaint division of the N.R.A. show, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Meantime, promotion of "company unions" is

assuming the proportions of great civic movements in some Southern cities, with a united front against formation of independent unions, especially those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Wage differentials between the North and South are entirely too great and indefensible in the majority of codes adopted to date," says Holt Ross, special representative of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans. He says work hours are entirely too long and the average work week should not be longer than thirty hours if the government would steer away from the dolt.

Roosevelt Foresaw Danger

This is the condition referred to by President Roosevelt in his speech opening the recent code authorities' convention at Washington, when he said:

"It is sufficient for me to point out once more that the difficult and dangerous situation into which the United States has got itself was due to the general attitude, 'Every man for himself; the devil take the hindmost.' Individuals were seeking quick riches at the expense of other individuals. Geographical sections were seeking economic preference for themselves to the disadvantage of other sections. Cities were recklessly offering inducements to manufacturing plants to move away from other cities. . . . There was little consideration for the social point of view."

A. F. of L. Survey

(Continued from Page One)

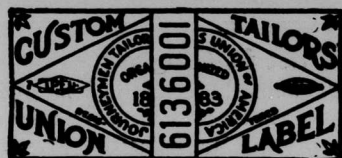
banks, although excess reserves in banks are higher than ever before in history, and increasing by millions weekly as gold returns from Europe. The administration has plans to bridge the gap by extending credit from government sources, hoping that business improvement and rising confidence will soon loose the huge stores of bank credit.

Business observers count this spring as a test period, to show whether business can begin to stand on its own feet or must still depend on government support. The lay-off of C.W.A. workers by the hundred thousand at the end of February is the first test. Will industry absorb them?

The "heavy" industries are still lagging; when they come back to normal there will be several million more jobs. A few encouraging signs begin to appear, such as orders for new equipment for automobile factories; machine tool orders are substantially higher than last year. But building construction still depends entirely on P.W.A. with private building at a very low level.

To start investment and production in these industries is a first problem.

How will business men meet these tests now that they are organized for action under codes?



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Socially Created Values Should Belong to People Who Created Them

By JACKSON H. RALSTON, Palo Alto, Calif.

When the California State Federation of Labor unanimously passed a resolution against the sales tax and against all taxation upon production, either in the shape of taxes upon improvements or otherwise, Secretary Scharrenberg told the convention that the proposition meant the transfer of taxation to land values. This in a few words told the whole story. It meant that taxation, so far as local taxes were concerned, should be transferred from industry to privilege and monopoly—off the backs of those who labor onto the possessors of natural opportunities—and that we should no longer busy ourselves creating millionaires and paupers as we had up to now. It meant that we should cease penalizing men for doing the things which we consider for the benefit of the community, and for providing the necessities of life for their families.

Taxation Vital to Community

There are those who think it makes no difference how taxes are raised, inasmuch as a certain amount must be contributed to the use of government. On the contrary it is vital to all the community. For, speaking with reference to the present problem, there are but two great divisions in property. There is the kind of property which a man creates for his special benefit—the direct labor of his hands and brain, which he may retain or for a consideration convey to another—and the property he unconsciously builds up and which creates for the community what we call land value. This value a man creates by the fact that he is a member of the community and labors in it, spends his money there, and in a thousand ways contributes to its well-being.

The latter kind of value he can not put his hands on, though he is the creator. This goes exclusively to the owner of land. It builds up most of our great fortunes, for to it are to be attributed the values of the land in our great cities, the worth of the stores of mineral deposits of all kinds, the advantages of our ports and river frontages, and all we call natural opportunities.

This great common wealth goes into the hands of a relatively few; at the same time, because the mass of our population does not receive the wealth it creates, this great common wealth going to individuals who did not create it, we have poverty.

Community Creates Land Values

Now the proposition of the Federation is that a part of this great socially-created value shall go to the benefit of the whole people—rich and poor—who created it, and go to them through taxation. In other words, the community, having created this value, shall for its purposes take as much as it needs of it in the shape of taxation.

When we do this we shall be taking for public purposes nothing to which any one man can show clear title, for all created it. When we cease taking for taxation the things we as individuals create we shall on the other hand be taking nothing the individual has brought into existence and can show to be his own.

Then the government will be doing the only honest thing that can be done under taxation. To take from the individual what he has created, if done by another individual, we call robbery. When the community takes from the individual what he has created we call it taxation. But what is the essential difference whether the thing be taken by another individual or by a group of individuals we call the state, county or city?

The manner of taking is somewhat different, but in truth it remains the same. Robbery by an individual is direct and immediate. The state or the county takes a little at a time, and takes it in installments of money instead of the physical thing, and yet the result is the same. A ransom is paid

for the privilege of retaining the thing you have created. In the course of the lifetime of a house, for instance, your payments for the crime of having called it into being may be as much as its original cost.

We do not like to think of the state or the county as having robbed us when it takes a part of our house or furniture or our food in the shape of taxation, and we cry out that the government has given us schools or police protection or fire protection or good roads or what you will, and we should pay for them. But the fact is that the property benefited and its owners alone should pay. And what property other than land values is benefited?

Robbery in Form of Law

Education, police protection, and every other just operation of government maintains and advances land values. All the advantages of government add nothing to the value of your house as an individual production or to that of the chair you use or the food you consume. When you pay what these land values call for you are paying for your share of the benefits of government. Any payment beyond is robbery in the form of law or, stated more mildly, is double taxation. When the renter pays the landlord he pays for the value of the land he uses, and the landlord is the intermediary between him and the government. But the present double payment renders land speculation and the holding of land out of use—away from the industrious—profitable to the idle owner. And this is but the commencement of a statement of the possible evils.

Allow me to repeat that the petitions for the placing on the ballot of the amendment carrying out the intention of the Federation must receive 110,000 signatures, and all unions assisting should get the petitions from S. Edward Williams, secre-

tary for northern California, 83 McAllister street, San Francisco, or George W. Patterson, president, for southern California, 2522 North Alvarado street, Los Angeles. Immediate and industrious work on the petitions is necessary. Inquiries for information will be welcome.

Unions Are Taking Advantage Of Educational Opportunities

Federal Emergency Relief funds have been allocated to the states for the employment of unemployed professionals (teachers, lawyers, engineers, economists) in a program of workers' study classes.

Under this arrangement any union or union members wishing to study a problem affecting their interests may apply to Civil Works Service (C.W.S.), for an instructor qualified to give them expert assistance.

Unions in a number of cities are already taking advantage of this opportunity.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1934

The A. F. of L. Business Survey

Critics of the N.R.A., encouraged by the gradually increasing attacks of those who fear the encroachment of government on private business presages the end of the old economic order, gradually are coming out into the open. Spurred on by the approaching congressional elections, for which issues must be created, politicians are joining in the hubbub of discrediting the "new deal," and from now until after the fall elections it may be expected that every move of the administration will be subjected to fierce attack by those who have done and are doing everything possible to make the N.R.A. a failure.

It will be admitted by all that the N.R.A. has not entirely fulfilled the expectations of its sponsors. This is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that the fundamental principles of the legislation have not been accepted by the industrial magnates, and in fact have been rejected in many glaring instances. The act contemplated co-operation between employer and employee, under government direction. From its inception the administration has been confronted with the opposition of big business, aided and abetted by some newspapers. Industrialists were keen to grasp the opportunity to organize without fear of the anti-trust act, but were unwilling to grant the same right to employees. The result was that certain big industries, notably coal and steel and the automobile manufacturers, openly defied the N.R.A., with the result that the Department of Justice has been called upon to proceed against them.

In spite of this opposition the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor shows that remarkable progress has been made toward recovery in the eight months of code control of industry. It shows that business failures since the inception of the program have been fewer than at any time since 1929, and that some 400 companies show net profits in 1933 of \$338,698,000, compared to \$4,022,000 in 1932. Workers employed in industry exceed by nearly 1,500,000 those employed last year, and in two months, from July to September, workers' income increased \$250,000,000 a month. The average worker's income rose only 6.8 per cent, however, and cost of living increased 7.9 per cent.

The Survey points out that it is futile to hope for adequate enforcement of the labor provisions of the codes unless workers are strongly organized in trade unions.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has accepted a bid for the sale of the last \$600,000 of the \$3,500,000 relief bond issue. A rate of 5 per cent will be paid on the first \$45,000 and 4 per cent on the remainder.

That Much-Touted Speech

With a great hurrah and much use of display type, the Hearst newspapers last week announced to the world that William Randolph Hearst would broadcast over a national hook-up, as a guest of the president of a broadcasting company, his views on "Business and the N.R.A." Saturday night the all-important event for which the populace was expected to wait in breathless suspense took place. So far, however, the Labor Clarion has yet to hear of a member of organized labor who was sufficiently interested to listen in, and the indications are that few others did so.

But this did not discourage the speaker. For what purpose does he conduct a string of twenty-nine newspapers if not to herald to the world his own views and to discourage the acceptance of any proposal, no matter how meritorious, which has not received his approval? So the Hearst press contains the harangue in full, and those with time hanging heavy on their hands, especially the unemployed, may read at their leisure how the efforts of the government to bring about a return of normal employment, to rehabilitate business and make the payment of sustaining wages possible, and to provide the capital necessary to furnish the purchasing power to revive industry, have been one great mistake.

Not only that, they have positively retarded normal recovery, says the "great" publisher. "There is an increasing probability that the disturbing interference with business by the N.R.A. and consequent uncertainty and lack of confidence which this frequently unscientific interference creates has positively delayed recovery instead of hastening it," he says.

We have as a people proverbially short memories. The disasters and privations which have from time to time overwhelmed the nation, and from which it has extricated itself only to proceed to greater achievements, have soon been forgotten. We live in the future, and the failures and disappointments of the past are lost sight of in the plans of the present and the victories to come. No one doubts that the United States will again become the land of opportunity and of reward for honest toil that it was heretofore.

But memory is not so dulled that we do not remember that one short year ago, with industry paralyzed and the financial structure ready to fall apart, there was no insistence that the government refrain from "interference with business" to the extent of pouring billions of dollars into banking, industries, railroads and private enterprises to stave off the calamity that was imminent. Where were the Hearsts then with the twaddle of "government interference"?

Hearst says:

"If the government will only let business get safely on its feet, business, on its own account and for its own account, will spend and will hire and will grow and will build and will make this nation the greatest and the richest and the strongest and the happiest in the world."

So that is the program if the Hearsts and other millionaires have their way. The government, having mortgaged the future to put business and finance on their feet, should now retire to the background and allow the "99 per cent of honest business men in the United States" (presumably including the Mellons, the Mitchells and the Harrimans) to again manipulate the affairs of the country for the benefit of a chosen few.

"All that need be done now by government is to protect business from the plunderers . . . and business will again take care of itself and of the nation, too." So concludes the self-appointed guardian of the nation.

But if there is one thing plainly apparent at this time it is that never again will business be allowed to "take care of the nation." It will have

plenty to do in taking care of itself. The "new deal" inaugurated by President Roosevelt has not yet proved to be the solution of all our ills; but it is evident that should it fail other plans will be evolved. And these plans will not involve the welfare of the nation being left to the tender mercies of business as we have known it in the past and which Hearst proposes to re-establish in the seats of the mighty.

Advises Duplicity

The Employing Printers' Association of America, an "open shop" organization, prints a monthly bulletin professing to give advice on labor relationships to its gullible members. The Labor Clarion has felt called upon to comment on its ravings heretofore.

In its February, 1934, issue, under the caption, "Not Compelled to Contract," this contemptible publication says:

"Employers should bear in mind that the N.I.R.A. does not require them to bargain with anyone merely because he may claim to represent some or all of their employees. Not until adequate proof of such representation has been presented will it become incumbent upon any employer to 'bargain' with representatives.

"Moreover, an employer may bargain but he does not necessarily have to reach an agreement or enter into a contract."

It may be possible that the United States Labor Board may take a different view as to what is meant by "bargaining." That federal agency has some quite unique powers, and where no agreement is reached through such duplicity as that advocated by the strike-breaking organization it will want to know why—and to apply the remedy.

One may understand why more progress has not been made by the N.R.A. when such chicanery as the above comes to light.

Silver was the standard unit of value in America before gold. The Continental Congress adopted as a monetary unit a dollar containing 375.64 grains of pure silver. Consequently, the present move to remonetize silver can't be called an untried experiment. It is simply designed to put an old economic instrument, which did necessary work well, back on the job again. In doing that, it would bring new life into an industry which has been one of our greatest employers, taxpayers and contributors to prosperity—mining.

THOSE BIG SURPLUSES

Recent exposure by a Senate committee of the huge sums loaned by big corporations for Wall Street gambling in 1929 and the even greater sums paid favored corporation executives in 1929 and succeeding years have made a good many people see a light.

Of course trade unionists have been pointing out for years the viciousness of big corporation policy in the "boom" years—how the piling up of big surpluses contributed to the unbalance between production and consumption and made the depression inevitable—but it remained for the Senate revelations to bring pointed comment from even conservative sources. Such was the comment of the conservative "Evening Star" of Washington, D. C., which said:

"The country would have been far better off if these huge surpluses had not been permitted to roll up and then to be used to stimulate the gambling fever of the people. The very fact that such surpluses were developed shows that there was a failure to distribute profits made in the industries to labor and the capital which made these industries possible. . . .

"These huge sums should have been distributed either in wages or in dividends, or in both, rather than merely amassed and used in Wall Street or to pay huge bonuses to certain individuals."—I. L. N. S.

FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

Representatives of New York unions have unearthed one of the most brazen instances of "chiseling" yet to be brought to light where "the nation's largest printer of N.R.A. labels" is charged with failure to comply with the N.R.A. code. The compliance board has promised quick action.

As a protest against the 2 per cent sales tax, New York retail stores refrained from selling for five minutes on Monday last, at which time a hearing on the bill was being held at Albany. Grover Whalen, chairman of a committee of 1000, supervised the distribution of literature in the stores denouncing the tax.

The cost of the improved sociology involved in more widespread leisure and improved working conditions "will have to come from heightened efficiency and economy of operations," says a newspaper writer. In other words, employers may adopt the new conditions if they are convinced such action will cost them nothing.

At least 6,550,000 persons have been put to work by private industry or the government since March 4, 1933, the Department of Labor reports. Of those re-employed, the great majority were given work on government-financed projects. Both employment and pay rolls declined seasonally for January, but neither fell as far as is customary.

"After business has struck its gait there will be no serious opposition from enlightened employers to the doctrine of high wages," says a financial writer who is credited with knowledge of business psychology. Most wage earners are "from Missouri," however, and if they are wise they will continue to strengthen their unions in order to "enlighten" the employers.

Now Austrian trade unionism is to go the way of the great German labor movement under Hitlerism, indicted at a great and representative mass meeting in New York City as a "crime against civilization." As in Germany, trade unions in Austria are to be made the puppets of a dictatorial state which crushes out liberty and democracy and seeks to force all citizens to think alike.

American labor stands ready to help German trade unionists to regain their rights "with every resource at our command," Mathew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told a great "mass trial" of Hitlerism in Madison Square Garden, New York. At end of the meeting the assemblage declared that the Nazi government stood convicted before the world of a crime against civilization.

The child labor section of the daily newspaper code declares that "publishers shall not employ persons under 16 years of age, except those who are able, without impairment of health or interference with hours of day school," to deliver and sell newspapers during certain hours and perform other part-time work, except in manufacturing departments, for not more than three hours per day, "provided that no person under 14 years of age shall be so employed."

William H. Davis, national compliance director, told the national conference of code authorities in Washington that anti-union employers have resorted to such wholesale violations of the labor section of the National Recovery Act that the government has determined to institute "mass action" against these corporation officials, many of whom are administrators of N.R.A. codes of fair competition, who have conspired to nullify the right of

the workers to organize in bona fide trade unions without employer interference, which Congress wrote into the Recovery Act.

Nineteen days after the Labor Clarion printed the report of the federal commission appointed to investigate conditions in the Imperial Valley, with its revelations of tyranny, defiance of law by the land owners and unspeakable sanitary conditions in the labor camps, the daily newspapers discovered the report and featured it on first pages. According to a local daily, the important document was "just released." If workers would have labor news they must look to the labor press.

An Associated Press dispatch announces that if industrial resistance to the current N.R.A. program for shortening of working hours proves too great the administration will go to Congress for action. Hugh S. Johnson and his aides believe this will not be necessary, and that industry will go along on a volunteer basis. A bill effecting a 10 per cent reduction in hours without pay reduction would command overwhelming majorities in Congress, according to officials who have made a survey of sentiment among the legislators.

Administrator Hugh Johnson Exposes Another "Worst Code"

At an N.R.A. group conference on small industries in Washington last week B. S. Sentz, a Pennsylvania manufacturer of cigar boxes, observed that the cigar manufacturers have no code.

"Do you know why?" asked General Johnson, Recovery administrator. The witness didn't.

"Their proposal for a code was practically the worst we've ever had," said Johnson. "You know, you can't get a code by just proposing one. They work their people longer and pay them less in this industry than anybody else, almost, and that's the trouble with the cigar manufacturing industry. You remember the President said we can't support an industry that depends on exploitation of labor."

FARLEY INCONSISTENT

On the same day that President Roosevelt declared that "we must now consider immediate co-operation to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours," Postmaster General James A. Farley threw 26,000 postal substitutes on the headline, says I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

The order of the postmaster general under which this was done directly contradicted the President's statement that "reduction in hours coupled with a decrease in weekly wages will do no good at all, for it amounts to only a forced contribution to unemployment relief by the class least able to bear it."

The Post Office Department declared a payless furlough of four days for post office clerks and letter carriers, and one of a few less hours for railway mail clerks.

At the same time, it withdrew all allowances for employment of substitutes, so that these employees, already reduced to dire want, will now have no incomes at all.

Vacations earned by the employees are postponed. All privileges resulting from length of service are abrogated. The order specifically declares that all arrangements necessary to this defiance of the President's policy shall be carried out "without regard to seniority rules."

In order to effect these "economies," directly contradictory to the demands now placed by the President on private employers, the Post Office Department is to drastically curtail service to the public. Postmasters are required to reduce deliveries of mail even below the already restricted service.

WARNING TO FASCISTS

By W. S. SCHEVENELS
Gen. Sec. Int. Fed. of Trade Unions

The general strike of February 12, 1934, carried out with marvelous discipline throughout the whole of France, enabled the French National Trade Union Center to express the deepest convictions of public opinion, startled and alarmed as the public has been by the deep-laid intrigues of the Fascists. The strike was a last and supreme warning to the reactionary cliques who are striving, both openly and in secret, to set up a dictatorship.

For we all know now, having learnt it in blow after blow which have fallen throughout all Central Europe, that Fascism has but one object and but one item on its program—that of depriving the working class of its rights and reducing it to a state of pupillage. . . .

By this general strike the workers of France have defended their own freedom and that of Europe. They have defended that freedom and those human rights which France first sent forth to make their way through the world. A whole people is now reaffirming them, and at a moment when Europe stands ready to sacrifice her best traditions to keep in being an economic system which is doomed to death.

UTILIZING HIS SPARE TIME

President Roosevelt has agreed to act as arbiter in the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. A man has to have something to do with his afternoons.—"The New Yorker."

TO EXTRACT OIL FROM COAL

Preparations to extract fuel oil from domestic coal are now being made in Great Britain. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., announces that production from its new coal-oil plant at Billingham-on-Tees is expected to begin in the spring of 1935. The new industry is expected to aid the British coal industry, which has long been in the dumps.

PRISON LABOR PROBLEM

At a conference in the White House on the problem of keeping convicts busy without putting them into competition with private industry, President Roosevelt asked William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Sanford Bates, director of the United States Prison Bureau, to work out safeguards for private labor in proposed prison labor legislation. Green expressed fear that prison goods would compete even more with private industry than now, and asked that labor be given representation on a proposed prison industries board.

UNFAIR EATING HOUSES

Editor Labor Clarion:

White Log Taverns' signs read: "Swift's Premium fried ham, 5c; side order with cakes or Brookfield eggs."

Let me say: Yes, you get a taste, be it Swift or otherwise. San Francisco is noted for its fine eating establishments; and to be sure, they are not serving side orders of ham for 5 cents.

Being a meat man, and experienced in the handling and serving of foods, I want to say there are many restaurants and eating places (What would you call them—let's go places?) that are not fine.

And I am in accord with Delegate Ernst when he says the boycott should be made more effective.

One may abhor this state of affairs, but with 39,000 on relief rolls the story might well read, "Bigger and better bread lines."

WILLIAM J. THUDE,

Butchers' Local No. 115.

San Francisco, March 12.

Alaska Peonage Case Ends in Convictions

After a trial lasting five weeks, a jury consisting of nine men and three women brought in a verdict in the court of Superior Judge Louis H. Ward finding Emile P. Mayer, Samuel Young, Arthur L. Mayer and Ynocencio Lopez guilty on two grand jury indictments charging conspiracy to violate the state peonage law, and in addition finding Emile P. Mayer and Samuel Young guilty of conspiracy to violate the state employment agency act by operating an employment agency without a license.

As a result of the convictions Emile P. Mayer and Young face a possibility of four years in the state penitentiary or \$10,000 fine, or both, and Arthur L. Mayer and Lopez face two years in jail and a \$5000 fine, or both. All four were remanded to the custody of the sheriff without bail by Judge Ward immediately upon their conviction, and they will remain in jail pending the filing of an appeal bond in the event a motion for a new trial is denied and an appeal is filed.

Months of Investigation

Arthur L. Johnson, deputy labor commissioner, and chief attorney, and Deputy District Attorney August L. Fournier conducted the prosecution, which followed seven months of investigation, during which 500 sworn complaints were received at the office of State Labor Commissioner Frank C. MacDonald.

The testimony deduced at the trial was to the effect that for a period of years the firm of Mayer & Young, which had been given the exclusive privilege of hiring and outfitting fish cannery workers by the Alaska Packers' Association, the Bristol Bay Packing Company and their Chinese and American contractors and sub-contractors, had systematically bled these workers by forcing them to buy \$40 to \$85 suits which they did not need or want, and on the top of that \$20 to \$30 worth of merchandise, much of which they did not need, at exorbitant prices, in order to secure positions for the season.

How Workers Were Swindled

Further testimony was to the effect that these men were indebted to the firm of Mayer & Young to the extent of from \$60 to \$100 before they left for Alaska, and when they returned they received around \$40 out of the \$140 to \$160 they earned for from three to six months' work, a virtual system of peonage where the workers were held in servitude until they worked out their bills.

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San Francisco
Under New Management 100% Union

In an attempt to wipe out this vicious system entirely Attorney Johnson has drafted three amendments to the salmon code, now before the President for approval, which amendments were presented and argued by Attorney Frank J. Filippi of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement before Paul Eliel, deputy N.R.A. administrator, at public hearings held on the code at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

To Eliminate Abuse

These amendments, if finally adopted, are expected to eliminate the abuses complained of. In addition they will prevent the transportation of any person under 18 years of age to work in Alaska fish canneries and will give all of the 1100 to 2000 workers the protection of the California workmen's compensation law, which protection the Alaska Packers' Association has been contesting in a suit now pending before the Supreme Court of California.

MULDNER BRANCHES OUT

Max A. Muldner, public accountant with offices in the Labor Temple, has added a department of stenography and mimeographing to his activities, presided over by an expert in those branches.

Frank C. MacDonald Appointed Member of Accident Commission

Announcement was made the first of the week of two appointments to public office of especial interest to organized labor.

The first was the selection by Governor Rolph of Frank C. MacDonald to fill the vacancy on the State Industrial Accident Commission, and the second was the naming by the governor of Joseph J. Creem of Fresno to the position of state labor commissioner made vacant by MacDonald's appointment to the accident commission.

There had been considerable rivalry for the Industrial Accident Commission appointment, Mayor William Nock of San Rafael and Frank J. Burke, secretary of the commission and president of the State Employees' Association, having been prominently mentioned for the position.

MacDonald is well known in the building industry of the state as an aggressive and active worker. He has been president of the State Building Trades Council for several years. It is reported that insurance and business groups had strongly protested his appointment. He succeeds to the place on the commission formerly held by Timothy A. Reardon, whom he also succeeded as labor commissioner. Recently Reardon was appointed to the full four-year term when Will J. French retired from the commission.

Joseph J. Creem, appointed by Governor Rolph to the vacancy in the office of state labor commissioner, is a well-known member of Fresno Plumbers' Union No. 246, of which he formerly was secretary.

Each of the two positions carries an annual salary of \$5000.

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Preliminary Meet of Labor Day Committee

The preliminary meeting of the General Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council was held last Saturday evening in the Labor Temple. After election of Edward D. Vandeleur as temporary chairman a general discussion of the coming celebration, which is to feature a great parade, was indulged in.

Great interest was manifested, and the committee has started out to "sell" the idea of the parade to the affiliated unions. While in recent Labor Day celebrations this feature has been absent, it is felt that this year conditions are such that a great demonstration of the forces of organized labor would be most appropriate.

With this in view, a circular letter was ordered to be sent to each union urging the appointment of a committee of five to be known as the "Union's Parade Committee," the functions of which will be "to interest the membership in the coming Labor Day celebration and urge them to participate, for the purpose of demonstrating to the public the existence and strength of organized labor in this community; to keep the union in constant touch with the general committee by having the union's committee represented at every meeting of the general committee, where the plans and program for the parade and celebration are to be worked out; and to carry out the plans of the union for its turnout in the parade."

The next meeting of the General Labor Day Committee will be held in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Saturday evening, March 24, 1934, at 8:15 o'clock. All union representatives and committee members are cordially invited to be present and take part in making the plans and preparations for the parade and celebration.

LONGSHOREMEN VOTE ON STRIKE

The twelve thousand members of the International Longshoremen's Association on the Pacific Coast are reported to have voted last Tuesday on the question of ordering a strike in the event of the shipping interests' refusal to meet their demands for increased hourly rates and shorter hours. Lee J. Holman, president of the local union, is quoted as saying that the result of the vote will be announced tomorrow night.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR MARCH 3

Wholesale commodity prices again resumed their upward trend during the week ending March 3, and advanced by three-tenths of 1 per cent, according to an announcement made by Commissioner Lubin of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Present prices, Lubin said, are 73.6 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.4 per cent for the week ending February 24 and within one-tenth of 1 per cent of the high for the week ending February 17, when the index was 73.7. The advance was due largely to the rise in the market prices of farm products, foods, miscellaneous items, house furnishing goods and metals and metal products.

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Uhl Crosses Swords With John O'Connell

The old story of the Irishman (it might just as well have been a Dutchman or a representative of any other nationality) who was in the habit of borrowing his neighbor's wheelbarrow was recalled to mind by an incident which enlivened the proceedings of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on Monday last.

The story goes that the Irishman, after using the neighbor's wheelbarrow at frequent intervals over a term of years, was informed that the vehicle had broken down completely—in fact, was worn out. Being in constant need of a wheelbarrow, the Irishman purchased one of his own. His neighbor, probably imbued with the idea that "turn about is fair play," made overtures to the son of Erin for the loan of the new conveyance, and was somewhat taken aback when he was refused the modest request and was informed that "I neither lend nor borrow."

After taking up the time of the Board of Supervisors for years under the privilege accorded to non-members to address the board by unanimous consent, thrusting himself into every question of moment coming before that body, the ubiquitous Adolph Uhl managed to have himself elected as a member. The first time the question of allowing a non-member to address the board after Adolph's election and induction into office was brought up it was by Adolph himself, who objected to hearing John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and member of the Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee. Thus did Adolph place himself in a position similar to that of the individual who would "neither lend nor borrow" a wheelbarrow.

O'Connell, with other members of the Relief Committee, had been cited to appear before the Supervisors to answer certain charges made by Uhl that inferior and non-edible articles of food had been furnished to the recipients of relief. Dr. Geiger, city health officer, and members of the Relief Committee strenuously denied this, and pointed to the fact that though millions of meals had been furnished to the indigent, not a single case of illness attributable to the food had been reported.

The customary motion was made for unanimous consent in order that O'Connell might enlighten the board on the matter, when Supervisor Uhl arose and asked of O'Connell, "Did you tell the committee I was a damn nuisance?"

O'Connell admitted that he did, and continued, "And you are a nuisance!"

Whereupon Uhl refused his consent to O'Connell being given the privilege of the floor. He said he would withhold his consent until O'Connell apologized to him.

"Apologize?" said O'Connell. "I'd have you know that I come of a race that apologizes to no one—and especially a Dutchman!"

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FLORE REPORTS PROGRESS

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union and Bartenders' Alliance has issued 115 charters to new unions during the past year, many of them being bartenders' unions, according to General President Edward Flore, who was in Minneapolis making arrangements for the international convention to be held there in August. The union now has organizations in 400 cities.

TEAMSTERS WIN UNION SHOP

The Seattle Central Labor Council removed the General Petroleum Company from labor's "unfair list" when the Joint Council of Teamsters and Chauffeurs reported that every driver working for the firm was a member of their organization. Organized workers are now free to buy General Petroleum gas and oil products as well as the company's petroleum briquets.

WORKERS WIN PAY INCREASE

After a two weeks' strike Tie and Timber Workers' Union No. 18770, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, won a wage increase and union shop agreement from three large timber companies in Laramie, Wyoming. About 100 men were affected, the union having previously signed up three camps.

Four Companies Cited For Code Violations

Senator Robert F. Wagner has announced that the National Labor Board has cited four companies to show cause why their cases should not be referred to the N.R.A. Compliance Division and to the Department of Justice for action. The National Labor Board's procedure, Senator Wagner said, was being taken under the new executive order of the President modifying the order of February 1.

The four firms are Harriman Hosiery Mills, Harriman, Tenn.; A. Roth & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Dresner & Son, Inc., Chicago, Ill., together with its subsidiaries, National Brief Case Company and Gladstone Case Manufacturing Company; Patrick, Inc., Duluth, Minn.

The National Labor Board system is now in position to deal expeditiously with that small minority of employers who violate the self-organization and collective bargaining rights of labor, declared Senator Wagner.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union will convene in monthly meeting in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 1 p. m. Sunday, March 18. Among the important reports to be considered will be those of the scale committee and the special committee appointed last month to investigate an unusual complaint. These, with comment on and discussion of the graphic arts and newspaper codes and other matters of paramount concern to the membership, should be of sufficient interest to warrant a continuation of the splendid meetings of recent record.

Following is the unofficial retord of indorsements received by candidates for I. T. U. office as reported by 575 subordinate unions, the date of the announcement being March 8: For president, Charles P. Howard 399, John F. Dalton 88, John J. Hart, 43; for first vice-president, Claude M. Baker 426, J. T. Collins 72, D. G. McLain 45; for second vice-president, F. G. Barrett 410, T. J. Connelly 62, J. P. Keaveny 53, W. J. S. Anderson 15, W. H. Wherry 11; for secretray-treasurer, Woodruff Randolph 440, G. S. McCoy 56, L. E. Soderstrom 29, W. D. Tanner 1; trustees of the Union Printers' Home, F. H. Cook 460, J. C. Kane 367, William R. Lucas 366, William T. Reilly 121, D. J. Crowe Sr. 107, E. S. Poole 76, P. J. Stowe 50, W. A. Seims 47, S. F. McClafferty 42; agent Union Printers' Home, I. G. Gwinnup 408, F. L. Pferdesteller 79, G. A. Kelly 68; delegates to A. F. of L., Frank Morrison 477, William R. Trotter 377, Jack Gill 361, F. X. Martel 353, John Simons 279, G. E. Brewster 156, T. C. Millis 100, W. J. Robinson 75, C. G. Robinson 73, E. S. Moyer 43, J. S. Pender 40, W. S. Hatchett 101, Harry T. Williams 74, Erma L. Lee 31, M. A. Adler 94, G. Rose 51; board of auditors, J. M. Tobin 343, C. L. Grigsby 138, J. P. Olwell 50, F. Von Haeseler 14; delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, W. B. Lowe 419; E. J. Teague 63, Charles Ryan 60.

The sympathy of his fellow members of the Typographical Union is extended to Harry L. Eigenbrot, whose wife, Mary Isa Eigenbrot, died in this city last Saturday. Besides the bereaved husband, a son and daughter are left to mourn the death of Mrs. Eigenbrot, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Her funeral services were held last Monday, and interment of the remains was in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

The following notice, which is decorating the bulletin board in the secretary's chapel, has brought forth favorable comment from many of its interested readers: "Bandsmen, attention: A brass band is being organized in No. 21. If you are desirous of becoming a member of this brass band, give your name and the instrument you play to the president of the union, and you will be notified when and where a meeting will be held for rehearsal. Tune up the old horns and tighten up the drums and let's go! Oscar E. Wilbur."

F. A. Peterson, "Chronicle" linotype operator, is receiving numerous and hearty congratulations

on the arrival of an eight-pound son in his family recently. The baby has been christened Eugene Allen Peterson.

A bay region newspaper is listing a group of magazines given away with a six months' subscription to the paper. Among the magazines thus listed are several that are produced under union conditions. They are: "Outdoor Life," "Motion Picture Magazine," "Review of Reviews," "Christian Herald," "Modern Mechanics and Invention," "Golden Book," "Real America," "Pictorial Review," "Screen Book," "Delineator," "Sunset Magazine," "Open Road" (boys) and "Women's World." The other publications on the list, which are non-union, are: "Parents' Magazine," "Junior Home" (for parent and child), "True Confessions," "Better Homes and Gardens" and "Needlecraft." With this information you may be prospective subscribers, and having some respect for the ideals advocated by organized labor, will of course select your magazines with the proper care.

Paul W. Grimes, a member of the Typographical Union temporarily residing at the National Military Home in southern California, writes occasionally to members still residing in this jurisdiction. In one of his most recent missives Mr. Grimes says his health is improving, and that he is anxious to get back to the stones and cases, but he doesn't consider his strength sufficient to work much of a stretch at present. His best wishes are extended to the Crocker crew and others who may remember him. He would be pleased to hear from any or all of them. Mr. Grimes' address is Box 667, National Military Home, California.

In order to stimulate interest in the lessons in printing, it was necessary during the last month to suspend several apprentices because the semi-annual lesson report from the Bureau of Education indicated they were not sending in the required number, some of them being in arrears eighteen or more lessons. The Bureau of Education of the I. T. U. insists that apprentices complete the lessons at the rate of two each month, and this rule must be observed unless there is good reason for non-observance, the apprentice committee being clothed with authority to recommend leniency. In order to prevent journeymen from discouraging apprentices through false or misleading advice about the value or necessity of completing the lessons in printing, or by encouraging or condoning violation by apprentices of any laws made for their benefit and guidance, local unions are authorized to impose a penalty not to exceed \$25 upon offending members.—Official Bulletin, Columbia Typographical Union. Reproduction of this paragraph from Columbia Union's "Bulletin" is to refresh the minds of the apprentices with the obligation due the International Union, and the journeyman member his duty toward the apprentice. While, thus far, it has not been necessary for San Francisco Union to resort to the extreme action taken by Columbia Union, a little more co-operation by both apprentices and journeymen with the apprentice committee of No. 21 would rebound to the benefit not only of the apprentice, but to the union as a whole.

J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia "Record," New York "Evening Post" and Camden (N. J.) "Courier and Post," had this to say in commenting upon President Roosevelt's statement on the "freedom of the press" clause in the newspaper publishers' code: "The President's statement was courageous, and conveys in part the disappointment he must have in the attitude of so many American newspaper publishers. I doubt if any other business has delayed so long in formulating a code, and this delay encouraged

every reactionary to fight all the harder against N.R.A. President Roosevelt got the least co-operation from the group that should have given him the greatest help. If this message seemed petulant to some he had ample excuse for his language."

On the above-mentioned subject the Milwaukee "Journal" also comments, in part: "The delay and the haggling for advantages were carried on under the camouflage of a valiant fight for 'freedom of the press.' We can recall no threat to freedom of the press in many years so serious as the effort of many publishers in this matter to make this freedom a blanket for special advantages in commercial operations. . . . We care a good deal for freedom of the press; we even wish the press would make more generous use of its freedom. But publishing a newspaper is also a producing, employing and a selling occupation. In its relations as manufacturer, merchant and employer we find no reason why a newspaper should be exempt from the principles which most of the newspapers of the land have supported, and practically all of them have accepted as good for other businesses."

Attention of all members of printing trades unions, and especially those employed in the vicinity of Third and Market streets, is called to the advertisement in the Labor Clarion of Leighton's, at 38 Third street, where good food is served and refreshing beverages dispensed at reasonable prices. Patronage of buyers of advertising space in the Labor Clarion, especially when those buyers conduct their business on a 100 per cent union basis, is, at the very least, worthy of a suggestion of business reciprocation.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A brand new member served his novitiate in union elections when the chapel overwhelmingly voted France Lambert a teller in the recent referendum. Two old-timers, Messrs. Tiers and Babcock, were his associates. The night scale, as usual, was paid for the work.

Two tourists dropped into the shop for a double O. One engaged Gorilla Schmidt in conversation, engagingly introducing himself by handing Schmitt a lemon and saying, "Greetings from southern California, brother."

"Why give him a lemon?" Bill Clement rebuked the rash tourist. "The Gorilla is sour enough."

Our late hot spell made Bert Coleman dry as the Sahara and his schnozzle was in the drinking fountain till Roy Ellis was moved to irascible protest. "With you drinking the company bankrupt," sez Roy, "is it any wonder we're working for plantation wages?"

The irony of a nearby scab restaurant naming itself Roosevelt, a man whose ideals and teachings are diametrically the opposite, aroused Joe Sullivan to sardonic laughter.

Perhaps the gang did not consult Phil Scott fully about using his home for a party rendezvous, assuming apparently it would be all right with Phil. Anyway, he listened while they arranged details, this one to buy sandwiches, another to purchase beer, still another to bring ice. "Never mind ice," Phil cut in. "The cold reception you'll get from my wife will make it unnecessary."

Neil Henderson wirelessly confidentially he understands "necking" will not be allowed in the proofroom.

Let's tell George Davie's most recent atrocity before one of these language purists who consider pun-makers a low order of primate hears of it and assassinates him: "It used to be 'dog-eat-dog,'" grinned the reformed proofreader, "but out on Bush street now it's 'Kamil-killla Campbell.'"

SECURE WAGE INCREASE

Federal Labor Union No. 18643, Cleveland, Ohio, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, secured a contract for a good wage increase from the White Motor Company.

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SALMON CANNING CODE

By FRED WEST

The national code hearing on the salmon canning industry took place at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on the 26th and 27th of February, inclusive.

The most important thing brought out at these hearings of interest to labor was the thorough airing of the abuses practiced by the notorious labor-contracting agencies in both Seattle and San Francisco.

Representatives of the California State Labor Commission gave an able presentation of labor's case against the leeches that have preyed on the Alaska cannery workers for many years. They were fortunate in having this hearing come up in San Francisco at this time, as the trial against the firm of Mayer & Young has given the commission a wealth of material regarding conditions in the Alaska canneries. This material enabled the commission to make charges and to substantiate them at the code hearing by calling in personal witnesses who worked in the Alaska canneries for a number of years.

The representatives of the Labor Commission and also of the Cannery Workers' Union of the State of Washington and the Cannery Workers' Union of California (both federal unions) so strikingly portrayed the graft, corruption and mental and physical degeneracy prevailing in the industry that the employers, to save their faces, promised to abolish the labor contract system. Not satisfied with this, however, the commission submitted several amendments to the proposed code that if incorporated would serve to curb the various "rackets" that have prevailed in the past.

In a brief submitted by the representative of the Filipino cannery workers of the State of Washington there was presented a list of one hundred and forty workers who were forced to sign "yellow-dog" contracts, then sent to Alaska, and while there forced to work inhumanly long hours, only to be returned to Seattle and paid off at from one to fifteen dollars for the total season's work.

In refutation of the packers' favorite pleas about the perishability of the goods as being the reason for long hours and miserable working conditions, the representative of the Cannery Workers' Union of California submitted evidence by an expert refrigeration engineer. This witness explained the feasibility of refrigeration in the fish-canning industry. The union also submitted a governmental document (Bureau of Fisheries Report on Refrigeration of Fish) to substantiate the claim that excessive hours of labor in the industry were unnecessary. This report established the fact that twenty million pounds of fish is frozen and shipped from Alaska to England every year.

Whatever the salmon canning industry adopts in its code, we know it will not be so easy to hide the unspeakable conditions of labor in the future as it has been in the past.

Due credit must be given to the cannery workers' representatives for the fine case they put up at the hearing, considering the gigantic obstacles they had to overcome. There is no doubt the

packers will be forced to do away with some of the abuses that existed in the past. We must not be too optimistic, however, and think that all will be well because, as the representative of the Labor Commissioner said, "these people (labor contractors) are firmly entrenched in power and will not give up their lucrative rackets without a struggle."

At a closed meeting held Wednesday afternoon, February 28, the labor representatives were refused admission, but Paul Eliel, the deputy administrator, finally allowed J. B. Nathan, representing the Cannery Workers' Union, to attend and argue the case for the workers. The canners refused to agree to any important change in the proposed code as submitted to the N.R.A. at Washington. The provisions of this code are patterned after the master canning code, in which the canners ask for the right to work their employees an unlimited number of hours under any and all conditions. The minimum wages are on a contract basis, \$50 a month, and by the hour, 25 cents. The arguments of labor that the hours must be shortened to increase employment, and that the wages were too low for the present cost of living, did not receive any consideration whatever.

The code has not yet been adopted, but, as far as material changes that will benefit the workers in the industry are concerned, none may be expected at the present time. Such major problems of labor are not always settled and won in the course of a few days. Seldom if ever are workers' problems settled by merely arguing the question before a governmental committee. To the contrary, the organized power of labor has always been the determining factor.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Visitation Valley Community Center, an agency of the Community Chest, where all members of the family work and play together, is celebrating its fifteenth anniversary this week.

THIRTY-HOUR WEEK BILL

The Labor Committee of the House of Representatives has made a unanimous report in favor of the Connery bill, providing a maximum work-week of thirty hours for all classes of labor under fair competition codes established by authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The Connery bill is backed by the millions of workers in the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods. It carries out the mandate of the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L., which instructed the executive council of that organization to use all the efforts of organized labor to secure the enactment of a compulsory national thirty-hour week law if it appeared that this necessary measure to take millions of unemployed from the breadlines of hunger would not be achieved by N.R.A. codes.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, March 18.

By a vote of 3140 to 2577 Bix Six typos decided not to elect new delegates this year for the I. T. U. convention. Delegates elected last year are Charles Kavanaugh, William J. S. Anderson, John Buckley and Leo Mahoney. Miss Erma Lee of Bix Six, Amalgamation party candidate for delegate to the A. F. of L., including that of her own local, secured sufficient indorsements to assure her a place on the ballot in the coming election.


James B. Reighley, charter member and former secretary of No. 18, passed away in Oakland on March 4. The end came suddenly, after an illness of two days. Deceased was about 57 years of age. A widow and three daughters—Mrs. Elizabeth Scheerer, Mrs. Rosalie Knapp, and Miss Lillian Reighley—survive him. Condolences are extended.

Sympathy is extended to Homer Hudelson and family on the death of Mr. Hudelson's father, William T. Hudelson, in this city, on March 10.

It is rumored that threats of secession from the I. T. U. are being talked of by certain members of the executive council of the M. T. D. U. since the executive council of the I. T. U. refused to grant them jurisdiction over mailer members of the M. T. D. U. A referendum vote on such a proposition would no doubt furnish those officers with another big surprise. The grandiose scheme of the M. T. D. U. officers to create a mailer dictatorship would appear to be an uphill job similar to that of the frog who attempted to climb out of the well.

MOLDERS' CONVENTION

Members of the International Molders' Union of North America have voted by referendum to hold a convention this year. The majority in favor of a convention was 3087. Chicago will be the convention city. Announcement as to date, etc., will be made later. Three new molders' unions have been organized, making twenty-eight new unions since last July 1. The new unions are at Flemington, N. J.; Meriden, Conn., and Fort Worth, Texas.


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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 9, 1934

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Garage Employees No. 665, C. L. Depedro, A. Dupont, F. Henderson and William Ludwig. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Building Trades Council, minutes. San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council, removing name of Balboa (Fitz) Brewing Company from unfair list, and thanking all for moral support in obtaining signed agreements for all crafts. Union Labor Life Insurance Company, inclosing seventh annual statement. Theatrical Stage Employees, announcing passing of Delegate William G. Rusk. Cooks No. 44, will contribute to convention fund. San Francisco Mailers No. 18 and Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, transmitting contributions to convention fund. Garment Cutters No. 45 will pay assessment for convention.

Referred to Executive Committee—Culinary Workers' application for placing Mendel's-on-the-Beach on the unfair list. Technical Engineers and Draftsmen, protesting ruling of Civil Service Commission on right to take examination for consolidated position of superintendent of street cleaning and street repairs. Wage scale and agreement of Cracker Bakers No. 125.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Letter of President Green relative to taxation of certain interstate sales, and the bill to regulate stock exchanges. Also referred to committee a superior court decision from Los Angeles relative to picketing.

Referred to Secretary—Inquiry from President Green relative to unaffiliated labor organizations.

Request Complied With—From Henry I. Chaim, chairman of Public Schools Week, inviting representative of Council to attend meeting of committee Thursday evening, March 15, Room A, Palace Hotel, at 8 o'clock.

Executive Committee—In matter of controversy between Window Cleaners and By Block Service, laid over one week to have parties confer again with the Executive Committee.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended to file for future reference circular letter of American Federation of Labor relative to the observance of jurisdictional lines in organizing new unions; and announced committee stands ready to advise and confer with new unions requesting committee's assistance. Report concurred in.

General Labor Day Committee of 1934—President Vandeleur appointed one delegate from each union and a number of delegates at large as the General Labor Day Committee for the Labor Council and its affiliated unions. See the list of delegates elsewhere in the Labor Clarion.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners have been successful in straightening out a company that has been cutting wages. Letter Carriers will contribute to convention fund; furlough system put in force for balance of fiscal year. Dressmakers have obtained signed agreement; will undertake to correct conditions prevailing in the trade in Chinatown. Milk Wagon Drivers solicit patronage for milk delivered by their men and refusal to patronize grocery stores delivering their own milk; have secured a new agreement with employers; will contribute to convention fund. Waiters have been

successful in bringing many houses into line; Maison Paul now is fair in every respect, a great victory for recognition of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110; will contribute to convention fund. Bakery Drivers are operating on a five-day week basis, putting more men to work. Street Carmen solicit greater patronage of the Municipal Railway. Longshoremen have concluded their Coast convention and elected a committee to confer with employers in effort to secure a coast-wide agreement. Cloakmakers reported their representatives have signed up employers in Portland, Ore.

Delegate Paul Scharrenberg spoke briefly on his visit to Washington, D. C. Secretary O'Connell reported on Emergency Relief conditions.

New Business—Moved that officers of Council attend hearing at 450 Mission street with reference to new wage rates and resist all reductions; meeting to be held at Palace Hotel, next day. Carried.

Moved and seconded that when the Council adjourn this evening it do so out of respect to the memory of Delegate William G. Rust of Stage Employees. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$1139.55; expenditures, \$858.51

Adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Patronize the union label, union card and union button at all times. Ride on the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dread-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

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LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Alaska Fishermen, P. Olson; Asphalt Workers, John O'Connor; Auto Mechanics, George Castleman; Auto Painters, E. M. Sullivan; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Frank Becker.

Bakers No. 24, Andrew Bauer; Bakery Drivers, George Kidwell; Barbers No. 48, Walter Pierce; Bill Posters, Lea Phillips; Blacksmiths, George Cullen; Boilermakers, John Ricci; Bookbinders, Fred Dettmering; Bottlers No. 293, W. H. Ahearn; Brewery Drivers, Martin Christen; Brewery Workers No. 7, Patrick O'Brien; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, L. C. Dressler; Butchers No. 115, M. S. Maxwell; Butchers No. 508, George Bordenave; Carpenters No. 483, Thomas E. Zant; Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey; Chauffeurs, S. T. Dixon; Cooks No. 44, H. D. McDowell; Cracker Bakers No. 125, L. J. Parker; Cracker Packers No. 125, Bertha Del Carlo; Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Emil Rubin; Coopers No. 65, Sam Toutsaint.

Dressmakers, D. Gisnet.

Egg Inspectors, J. M. Wilson; Electrical Workers No. 6, William H. Urmey; Electrical Workers No. 151, B. E. Hayland; Electrical Workers No. 537, L. D. Wilson; Elevator Constructors, Harry Love.

Federation of Administrators, Ray Dougherty; Federation of Teachers, Manuel J. Jacobs; Ferry-boatmen's Union, Charles Finkey.

Garment Cutters, John Kidd; Garment Workers, Nellie Casey; Garage Workers, C. L. Depedro; Grocery Clerks, George W. Desepse; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Pat Cunninghamham.

Hatters No. 23, Jonas Grace; Hoisting Engineers, F. E. Johansen.

Ice Drivers, T. Cahill.

Janitors No. 9, Jack Charcho.

Laundry Drivers, William Connolly; Laundry Workers, Charles Keegan; Letter Carriers, John Daly; Lithographers, Adam Vurek; Longshoremen, L. J. Holman; Ladies' Garment Workers, Ted Goldstein.

Machinists, Anthony Brenner; Mailers, Frank Raubinger; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, G. M. Fouratt; Master, Mates and Pilots No. 90, E. B. O'Grady; Milk Drivers, William Casey; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Arthur Watson; Molders No. 164, Frank Brown; Motion Picture Projectionists, Anthony L. Noriega; Musicians No. 6, Karl Dietrick.

Office Employees, Frank Miller; Operating Engineers No. 64, William Towne.

Paste Makers, A. Bertucci; Patternmakers, Thomas Stoffer; Photo Engravers, George Krantz; Plumbers No. 442, Milton Miskel; Postal Clerks, J. A. Kelleher; Printing Pressmen, Herbert de la Rosa.

Retail Drivers, Walter Otto; Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, Frank O'Brien.

Sailors' Union, Brother Silver; Sailmakers, C. K. Lowrie; San Francisco Bar Pilots, John Marino; Sausage Makers, L. H. Miller; Sheet Metal Workers, J. Maloney; Stage Employees, George Ward; Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting; Steam Shovelmen, John La Force; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Jack Williams; Street Carmen, Division No. 518, Joseph Blanchard; Stove Mounters No. 61, Michael Hoffman; Stove Mounters No. 62, J. E. Thomas; Street Carmen No. 1004, A. E. England; Sign Painters No. 510, George McGrath.

Tailors No. 80, Nels Soderberg; Teamsters No. 85, William Conboy; Teamsters No. 216, Dan Dougherty; Technical Engineers, John Coughlin; Theatrical Attendants, J. W. Lubkert; Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants, Maud Ludhen; Trackmen, Frank Ferguson; Typographical, Charles A. Derry.

Waiters No. 30, Hugo Ernst; Waitresses No. 48, Nonie Cordes; Watchmen, Fred Moore; Water Workers, John Lacey; Web Pressmen, L. M. McEvoy; Window Cleaners, Fred West.

Delegates at Large—Edward D. Vandeleur, John A. O'Connell, D. P. Haggerty, Michael Casey, John P. M. Laughlin, James E. Dillon, Wm. T. Bonson, George S. Hollis, Daniel C. Murphy, Paul Scharrenberg, Andrew Furuseth, Walter Macarthur, Theodore Johnson, Will J. French, Russell I. Wisler, William P. McCabe, Frank Brown, William P. Stanton, William R. Hagerty, William Rhys, Michael Sullivan, James McTiernan, Andrew J. Gallagher, Anthony Brenner, Thomas A. Maloney, Edward Rosenberg, M. E. Decker, Laura Molleda, Margaret Finkenbinder, Mary Everson, Sarah S. Hagan, Mary McCullough, Loretta Kane, Ella Wunderlich, Catherine Barrett, Anna Brown, Margie Hackett.

WORKS BOTH WAYS

"Spirits Boost Revenue" . . . Yep, and revenue boosts spirits.—Syracuse "Post-Standard."

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

Milk Wagon Drivers.—The Milk Wagon Drivers appeal to the organized workers and their friends to refrain from patronizing grocery stores which are delivering milk to homes in competition with union drivers. This appeal is a worthy one and means much to the union drivers and the grocery stores which deal fairly with the unions. Just draw a picture of a grocery store sending out a small boy's express wagon delivering milk direct to the homes, so that they may contact the wives of the workers to receive grocery orders. This is plain chiseling and should receive the condemnation of all union men and women.

These chiselers are actually engaged in the distribution of milk. One of these stores is located at 901 Noe street; another at 3321 Balboa street. Please withhold your trade until such time as this type of chiseling is stopped.

While we are discussing the chiseler let me call your attention to the Good Brothers Dairy, located in Glen Park. They are not only unfair to the Milk Wagon Drivers but are unfair to all of San Francisco. The Board of Health might investigate and learn just where the Good Brothers pasture their cows. The people of Glen Park are very considerate of this particular dairy, which is attempting to break down the conditions of union workers.

Chauffeurs' Union.—The Chauffeurs' Union will mail to each affiliated union of the San Francisco Labor Council a circular advising the members of the taxicabs which are now on the unfair list of the Council. There are fifteen members of the Chauffeurs' Union on the sick list and twenty-six members unemployed. The union gives particular attention to its sick and unemployed, as it pays \$10.50 per week to the sick and \$15 per month to the unemployed.

A. F. of L. Wins Again.—At an election just held at Longview, Wash., by the government, the lumbermen and loggers voted 390 to join the A. F. of L. as against 54 to join the company union. The millmen voted 630 for the A. F. of L. and 160 for the company union. This proves that where the workers are given the opportunity to join an organization of their choosing and the election is conducted by the government the American Federation of Labor always wins.

Bill Posters' Union.—Brother Lea Phillips of the Bill Posters and Billers' Union, Local 44, requests all organized workers to support the union's stamp when advertising. The Bill Posters' Union has suffered as much in the past three years as any organization affiliated with the Council. They are entitled to the support of organized labor, and we should insist that the Bill Posters and Billers' label be placed on all advertising before distribution.

Metal Trades Council.—The fight being waged by the Metal Trades Council to establish the six-hour day in all shop work is a fight all of labor should be interested in. Supervisor Gallagher is of the opinion that the six-hour day would drive business away from San Francisco. This the Metal Trades Council does not agree to. They are very much in favor of the six-hour day, believing, as President Roosevelt does, "if our people are to find jobs the hours of labor must be reduced." But Andy, being the big shot on the finance committee, has much to say and do about this particu-

lar question, and the boys will find it necessary to parade to the city hall again next Monday. We are hopeful Andy will be with us on this occasion.

Cooks' Union.—Van Bebbler of the Cooks' Union is right on the trail of Mr. Wollenberg and Dr. Geiger. Van says they need two more cooks at the San Francisco Hospital. Well, if Van doesn't talk Wollenberg into the idea of placing two cooks at work nobody will. Did you delegates notice Van last Friday night in the Council all dolled up with a new suit and hat? Anyway, Van is a good scout, and we all like him.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held March 7, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, March 7, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present except B. A. Brundage, excused. The minutes of the previous meeting, held February 21, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Coopers' Union No. 65 for John C. Peterson. The credentials were accepted and the delegate, being present, was seated. From Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125, for Ralph Palmi and J. L. Parker. Accepted and delegates seated.

Communications: From the San Francisco Labor Council, on resolution passed to parade on Labor Day this year, also requesting action on appointing a committee to attend the first meeting on Saturday, March 10; referred to new business. From Boss the Tailor, offering spring styles at reasonable prices with the union label in each garment of the suit; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees.

Secretary's Report: Visited several manufacturing firms and agencies, stores and unions. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union, reporting for the Culinary Workers, stated they were glad to report that the Maison Paul Cafe is again fully union and request former patrons to again patronize the place; look for the union house card. Coopers' Union No. 65 reported brewery coopers are busy, wine coopers not so much. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated work is very slow; one factory is shut down and the other working part time; buy locally made garments with the union label; whist party Thursday, March 15, in the Labor Temple. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 claims there is no demand for the Upholsterers' union label and the market is flooded with cheap upholstered furniture; when buying an overstuffed chesterfield or chair ask for the Upholsterers' union label. Moving Picture Operators' Union reported that the Liberty Theater is still unfair; that Brothers Shannon and Butler of the local are visitors here tonight. Millmen's Union stated work is very slow; have organized the Royal Fixture Company and expect things to pick up. Plasterers' Union No. 66, many members still unemployed; agreement signed with the employers, but no work. Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, in reporting for the outside electricians, stated it would be a wonderful thing if the electricians

working for the local public utility corporations would see the wisdom of organization among themselves. Carpenters' Union No. 483 stated they are still taking in new members, in spite of the fact that work is not so good. Pile Drivers' Union reported most of their members are working and look for a good summer season of work; work on both bridges is going steadily ahead. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work about medium. Cracker Bakers reported that the San Francisco Biscuit Company, a non-union Seattle firm, is still unfair to them and their products should not be bought, no matter where they are sold. Bakers' Union No. 24 stated that arbitration proceedings are up in the air, as the master bakers are undecided if they want arbitration. Foster's bakeries and dairy lunches are still unfair. Molders' Union reported you can buy a union-made stove or heater. Ask for the Wedgewood, Occidental or Spark stove.

Trustees: Reported favorably on all bills. The same were ordered paid.

Committee on Visiting Unions: Rendered an encouraging report of their visiting unions and the results obtained. Will continue until all unions are visited.

Committee on Slides: Delegate Gaffney requested a meeting of the Agitation Committee to place his report before them, committee to meet this Monday.

New Business: The committee on presentation of a token to retiring President A. W. Edwards came forward at this time and with Delegate Theodore Johnson as spokesman presented a very fine charm to Brother Edwards. He in turn thanked the delegates for their kind consideration and would always keep it as a remembrance as president of the League. Delegate M. E. Decker also spoke on the significance of the presentation and on the union label, card and button. On the letter from the Labor Council on holding a parade this year on Labor Day, it was moved and seconded to indorse the resolution and appoint a committee of two to attend the Labor Day committee meetings; carried. The chair appointed Delegates P. O. Gaffney and Thomas A. Rotell on the committee.

Receipts, \$112.79; bills paid, \$120.70.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m. to view two sound pictures that were shown through the courtesy of the Moving Picture Operators' Union by Delegate P. O. Gaffney. Secretary instructed to send letter of thanks. Next meeting Wednesday, March 21, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, at 8 p. m.

"The union label, shop card and working button stand for fair dealings."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Never esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.—Marcus Aurelius.

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EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

The March issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, released this week by the state labor commissioner, shows that employment increased 3.1 per cent and pay rolls 5.8 per cent in the manufacturing industries in the state in February, 1934, as compared with January, 1934. The average weekly earnings were 2.6 per cent higher in February, 1934, compared with January, 1934.

Printing, publishing, foods, beverages and tobacco, together with retail trade, were the only groups in which employment declined slightly in February, 1934, compared with the previous month.

Increases in employment, pay rolls and average weekly earnings were especially noticeable in Los Angeles County in February, 1934, compared with the previous month.

In February, 1934, as compared with February, 1933, state employment increased 26.6 per cent, pay rolls increased 29.7 per cent, and average weekly earnings increased 2.5 per cent.

OHIO'S OLD-AGE PENSION LAW

Old-age pensions for the eligible needy citizens of Ohio went into effect when Governor White signed the appropriation bill enacted by the recent special session of the State Legislature appropriating \$3,000,000 to pay the pensions during the last half of 1934. The measure also provides funds to administer the law through a new division set up in the Department of Welfare. The amount paid to any person is limited to \$25 per month, with a burial fund not in excess of \$100.

CONVENTION DATE CHANGED

William Kerngood, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, announced in Newark, N. J., this week that the annual convention of the Federation scheduled to be held at Cleveland on June 11 has been postponed until June 18. The change, he stated, was made for the reason that satisfactory hotel accommodations could not be obtained during the week of June 11.

UNIONS GAIN RECOGNITION

Eighteen hundred workers of the Simmons Company, Kenosha, Wis., manufacturers of steel furniture and long noted for its opposition to unions, returned to work after a successful strike. The management agreed with the two unions involved to grant all employees a 10 per cent increase in wages.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Joseph Albarella, member of Barbers' Union No. 148; William H. Briggs, Machinists' Union No. 68.

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BUNSTER & SAXE
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REREGISTRATION REQUIRED

Men released under the C.W.A. reduction program who desire places under the promised new program of the government should reregister at the state free employment office, 791 Howard street. Women should reregister at the state free employment office, 709 Mission street.

MORE POWER TO LABOR BOARD

In a significant executive order President Roosevelt has removed from the National Recovery Administration's National Compliance Board the power to review the findings of the National Labor Board and opened the way for the Labor Board to obtain prompt enforcement of its decisions.

AUSTRIAN DECREE WIPES OUT UNIONS

The Austrian government has issued an order requiring the dissolution of all trade unions. The Socialist trade unions, with 500,000 members, were dissolved two weeks ago. The new order wipes out the Christian Social party's unions and other groups not affiliated with the Socialist unions.

The United Mine Workers of America has decided to move its headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C.

HILLMAN'S WAGE VIEWS

Speaking at a code conference on trade practices, in Washington last week, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and member of the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board, said adoption of minimum wages below which workers can not be paid has checked the free play of "economic forces which drove wages down to unbelievably low levels." Upward wages, he said, have brought about a great increase in purchasing power, and maximum hours of work have spread the increased pay rolls among a greater number of pay envelopes.

Labor, Hillman declared, recognizes the necessity of increased costs as a necessary incident to the raising of labor standards and added that labor also realizes that industry is entitled to all legitimate protection against vicious price competition which is "bound to break down ultimately the standards which we are mutually establishing."

CULINARY NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

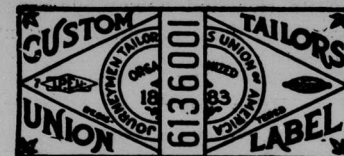
The Joint Board reports that a check-up between the hours of 10 p. m. and 2 a. m. last Saturday and Sunday nights at Nonie's, Twenty-fourth and Potrero, showed more than one hundred persons visiting this place each night, some of whom are known union members who evidently do not know that this house is on our unfair list. The proprietor of this place is an ex-official of a local union and undoubtedly has a large number of friends who are members of organized labor; but this should not give him a license to run an unfair house. Therefore we are asking that this house be avoided like a plague until the boss lines up. We must show our people that organization stands ahead of personal friendship.

The board wishes to thank the taxicab drivers for their assistance in our fight on Clinton's, Foster's and the White Log Taverns; also the printing trades for their assistance against the Roosevelt, on Fifth and Mission.

Bob's Place, on Fourth street, is also feeling the loss of the clothing workers. We congratulate you all on your fine spirit of solidarity. Keep it up and these places will either line up or shut up. Laskey's, at Ellis and Larkin, is still holding out. Looks like we shall have to make a special effort here. The St. Germaine is still chiseling, so pass it up and be sure and look for our union house card before you eat (or drink).

Interest in spiritualism is reviving. That's quite natural, as the ghost is walking more regularly.—St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



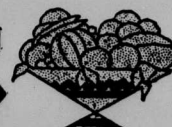
IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



**HALE'S
FOOD SHOP**



FIFTH near MARKET STREET